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within the disk, were sharply defined, and quite as bright as any of the bright parts of the surface of the planet.

To the east of them there was a "break" or "gap" in the northern edge of the shading about the pole; and, on looking over the sketches and notes made here since 1869, I find that these spots have always, perhaps, been accompanied by a "gap" in the dusky band in which they lay. Sometimes the spots preceded the "gap" in position; sometimes they followed it; and occasionally some lay on both sides of it.

This double phenomenon was observed here in November and December 1869, in January, October, and November 1870, in January 1872; and now it appears again.

I believe that such bright spots have but rarely been seen to the north of the equator of *Jupiter*.

Mr. Edward Crossley's Observatory,
Skircoat, Halifax,
1874, *April* 24.

Discovery of Minor Planet (137).

This planet was discovered by M. Palisa, at Pola, on April 21st, its position being—

	Mean Time at Pola. h m	R.A. h m s	N.P.D. ° ′
1874 April 21	11 56	13 20 16	98 17

An observation made at Berlin on the following day gave—

	Mean Time at Berlin. h m	R.A. h m s	N.P.D. ° ′
April 22	10 7	13 19 38	98 9·4

The planet was of the 12th magnitude.

Discovery and Elements of Comet II. 1874, *and Comet III.* 1874.

The first of these Comets was discovered by Dr. Winnecke, at Strasburg, on April 11th, its position being—

	Mean Time at Strasburg. h m	Apparent R.A. h m s	Apparent N.P.D. ° ′
1874 April 11	15 30	21 23 8	96 56

From observations made at Kremsmünster and Vienna on

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April 12th, at Leipzig on April 17th, and at Vienna on April 20th, the following elements have been calculated by Professor E. Weiss:—

$$T = 1874 \text{ March } 13{\cdot}99342 \quad \text{Berlin Mean Time.}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \pi = & 245^\circ\ 53'\ 14'' \\ \Omega = & 274\ \ \ 6\ \ 44 \\ i = & 148\ \ 24\ \ 42 \end{array}\right\} \text{Mean Equinox } 1874{\cdot}0$$

$$\log q = 9{\cdot}94743$$

A comparison of the middle observation with the corresponding place calculated from these elements gives—

$$\Delta\ \alpha \cos\delta = -\ 0^s{\cdot}75$$
$$\Delta\ \delta = -\ 2''{\cdot}5$$

The third Comet of 1874 was first seen by M. Coggia, at Marseilles, on April 17th, its observed place on that day being—

	Mean Time at Marseilles. h m s	Apparent R.A. h m s	Apparent N.P.D. ° ′ ″
1874 April 17	9 29 43·9	6 28 7·47	20 2 38·3
17	13 8 42·0	6 27 57·80	20 3 16·6

From the observations made at Marseilles on April 17th, and two Twickenham observations of April 28 and May 9, Mr. Plummer has calculated the following elements:—

$$T \qquad \text{July } 6{\cdot}38065 \quad \text{G.M.T.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi & \left.\begin{array}{l} 270^\circ\ \ 20'\ \ 36''{\cdot}4 \\ 117\ \ \ 34\ \ \ 13{\cdot}8 \end{array}\right\} \text{App. Eq. May 0} \\ \Omega & \\ i & \ \ 64\ \ \ 29\ \ \ 28{\cdot}2 \\ \log q & 9{\cdot}8234364 \end{array}$$

Motion direct.

The middle observation is thus represented:

$$\text{C}-\text{O}, \quad \text{long.} + 7'{\cdot}6$$
$$\text{lat.} \quad 9{\cdot}0$$

The elements show a similarity with those of Comet II. 1737.

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